

## ABSOLUTE POWERS FOR MAYOR PLAN OF OAHU SOLONS

Snap Vote of Select Committee Shows How Political Winds Blow

## FOLLOW THREE AND THREE RULE FOR SUPERVISORS

Chillingworth Points Out Certainty of Split If Proposed Scheme Goes Through

On a snap vote, yesterday, the select committee of Oahu supervisors went on record in favor of a mayor with unlimited power to hire and fire at his own pleasure.

Logically, the complement of this decision was a board of supervisors elected at large, but the committee endorsed the "three and three" plan, which would give three supervisors from the fourth and three from the fifth district.

Politically, it is by no means certain that the committee, in its final report, will make the recommendation on which it agreed tentatively yesterday, and political opinion inside and outside the committee was that no such a city charter ever would pass the house.

"What is it you're trying to do?" asked Harry Murray, who attended the committee meeting, "make a declaration of principle or report a bill that would make choice to pass the house?"

Of course, you can table the bill here and now, if you want to," Senator Quinn replied that the committee was trying to make some progress and that the only way it could go forward was to learn its own inclinations and then judge whether it stood any chance of doing what it wanted to do.

It could do something else. That was what was wanted, said Murray. That was what was wanted, said Murray. That was what was wanted, said Murray.

In the course of the informal debate, it came out quite as a matter of course and without question or comment, that the abridgment of political opinion of the town expects to see John Lane, incumbent, and Joe Fern, the former mayor, make the race against each other. None of the other candidates is expected to cut any figure at the primaries.

Taking it for granted with the rest of the committee that this is to be the upshot of the nominations, Senator Chillingworth went on to deduce the probable consequences, if the office of mayor should be made absolute in appointments and removals.

"If you do that," said he, "you split the town squarely in two. The fifth will go solid Democratic and the fourth will go solid Republican. The mayor will be absolute, not only in appointments and removals, but in everything else."

"The theory of such a government would be to make the supervisors a purely legislative body, but they will be nothing but an echo of the mayor. If he's a Republican, he will appoint Republicans and the solid fourth will line up behind him. His vote and the three votes from the fourth will be a majority on all measures. And if it goes the other way, and you get a Democratic mayor, then the fifth will be absolute control."

In the discussion leading up to a tentative decision, Senator Shingle was for centering power in the mayor. "Give the power to one man," he argued. "Make him responsible and he'll be held responsible. Knowing that, he'll weigh his acts."

Senator Shingle was willing to give the supervisors power of confirmation over the mayor's appointments, but he insisted that the mayor have absolute power of removal. Taxed with the obvious inconsistency, he was willing to put the charge aside as inconsequential. Practically, he believed the important thing was to give the mayor power over his department chiefs. Otherwise, the city superintendent of public works, or any other department head, could work up a little bit among the supervisors, and then block the mayor at every turn.

It was at this point that Senator Quinn moved for a snap vote, to test the sentiment of the committee.

On the question of salaries, it was the sense of the committee that the mayor and the city attorney each should receive \$4200. At present the mayor gets \$3000 and the city attorney \$3000.

## MEXICANS ASKED TO BUY JUAREZ RELICS

(By The Associated Press.) MEXICO CITY, April 9.—The treasury general of Mexico has proposed to all government employees through the secretaries of state, governors and chiefs of mission to subscribe on May 1 a pay each to aid in purchasing valuable relics of President Benito Juarez. Emperor Maximilian and Empress Charlotte. The collections are valued at 175,000 pesos, or about \$37,500.

## PROMINENT VISITORS HERE

Miss Anne de Bretteville, a sister of Mrs. A. H. Sprickles of San Francisco, arrived yesterday on the Sonoma from the Coast for an extended visit. She is accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Larena. They are stopping at the Moana. Miss de Bretteville brought her touring car with her and expects to see much of the Territory.

## FAVORABLE ATOR TO HERE SOON

Old Friend of Art Smith To Make Arrangements For Flights Here In June

Art Smith, the world-famous aviator, was a short-time visitor in Honolulu yesterday. He is on his way to Japan to fulfill a number of flying engagements.

While here Smith, in the absence of his manager, Billy Hester, appointed Albert A. Ryan, an old friend, who had been in Honolulu for some time, and who is in the real estate and automobile business in San Francisco, his representative, with authority to arrange a flying exhibition here on the return of Smith from Japan next June.

Smith stated yesterday that he is going to Japan to fill eighteen engagements. On contracts for these flights Smith will collect the tidy sum of \$50,000.

When Smith was in Japan last year an accident prevented him from completing his engagements and, in consequence, he returned \$20,000 in bonuses which had been paid him.

Smith was with him two 100-horsepower Curtiss planes. Awaiting him in San Francisco on his return will be two new machines of 125-horsepower, which he expects to use in an endurance flight across the continent.

These planes carry tanks containing 125 gallons of gasoline and are capable of ten hours' continuous flight. With these Smith expects to make some remarkable records. He visited in San Francisco for them, but had to leave without them, in order to keep contract dates in Japan.

Ryan stated last night that Smith's intention was to give an exhibition flight here during the June race meeting at the Hawaii Polo & Racing Association. He said that the army aviators have told him that they would make no objection to his exhibition providing he obtains the necessary permission from the Governor.

## GOTCH'S MAN DOWNS WRESTLING CHAMPION

Steecher Abandons Title After Losing Second Fall To Caddock

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable.) OMAHA, April 10.—A packed house which witnessed last night's wrestling exhibition between Joe Stecher, Frank Gotch's successor as the world's wrestling champion, and an obscure wrestler named Caddock, was treated to a most sensational ending of the bout.

The first fall, though only after a hard struggle, in which both men brought into play all that they had of strength and endurance and all that they knew of the grappling art. Caddock took the second fall in comparatively short order, and this put the crowd in an uproar.

After waiting long over the allotted time for the men to appear for the third match, the referee announced Caddock as winner of the bout, explaining that Stecher refused to proceed further with the contest. Caddock is practically unknown to wrestling fame. He is a protégé of Frank Gotch, former world's champion, and was trained by him for last night's contest.

## "OBJECTORS" TO WORK FOR PRINCE OF WALES

Sent To Carry Out Plans of England's Next King

(By The Associated Press.)

PLYMOUTH, April 9.—The famous Dartmoor prisons at Princetown, on the Prince of Wales Duchy estate, are to be emptied of their convict inhabitants and turned over to the war department as barracks for a regiment of conscientious objectors, who will be employed on some arduous agricultural schemes which the Prince of Wales is to institute on his property.

Dartmoor prisons are of peculiar interest to Americans, for they were built just over a century ago to accommodate American war prisoners captured in the war of 1812, as well as a few French prisoners from the Napoleonic campaigns. The American prisoners, chiefly sailors captured at sea, were landed at Plymouth and interned at Princetown until the end of the war.

Today in their history as a war establishment the Dartmoor prisons were the scene of serious mutinies, one by the French and another by the American prisoners. Both were due to complaints about the bread ration issued to the prisoners, and in the more serious outbreak by the Americans seven of the mutineers were shot down and a great many more wounded.

No reopening of the prisons as a place of criminal detention is contemplated, as the isolation and climatic conditions are not considered favorable.

## WOULD OFFER PRIZE FOR SINKING DIVER

(Associated Press by Commercial Cable.) WASHINGTON, April 9.—A prize of \$5000 for the first American sailor sinking an enemy submarine is proposed in a bill introduced in the house today.

## WAR ON TEUTONS WARMLY APPROVED BY BUSINESSMEN

Chamber of Commerce at Special Meeting Also Favors Universal Service

## TAKES UP QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION

Protests Against Hoarding of Food Supplies To Injury of General Citizen

The chamber of commerce, at a special and largely attended meeting yesterday, adopted a resolution commending the action of congress in declaring war on Germany and pledged its full support to whatever measures the President may take to handle the situation that has resulted. It also went on record as favoring universal compulsory military training and referred to the board of directors the question of securing immediate prohibition for Hawaii and of conserving and increasing the food supplies of the Territory.

J. P. C. Hagen, the new president of the chamber, presided and made an address. Other addresses were made by Governor Pinkham and Maj. C. S. Lincoln, U. S. A. The latter, speaking for himself, only advocated immediate prohibition of alcohol in Hawaii on account of the military situation.

The resolution endorsing the action of congress and pledging the support of the chamber to the President was introduced by Former Governor W. F. Fenn, who made a brief speech. In the course of it he said that while the times demanded that everybody keep a level head, it was also fitting and proper that enthusiastic and patriotic meetings be held.

Text of Resolution "We should enter the strife," he said, "with a full determination to defend the right of the nation and of humanity. He introduced a resolution as follows: moving that it be passed and copies sent to President Wilson, the senate, house and the Delegate.

"Be it resolved that the chamber of commerce, assembled in special meeting for the purpose this ninth day of April, 1917, does hereby unreservedly commend the action of the congress of the United States in declaring war against Germany in order to safeguard the rights of our nation and its citizens and in thus aligning our selves on the side of civilization and humanity against unwarranted invasion and selfish disregard of international obligations and human rights, and further that it does hereby pledge its full support to the President of the United States in all issues that shall come from the action thus taken."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of those present. In opening the meeting President Hagen said:

"The die has been cast. The not wholly unexpected has happened. Congress, after careful deliberation, has passed a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between this country and the empire of Germany. Our President, after many months of hesitations, has found it necessary to substitute action for words and notes. Our country, through no fault of its own, has been drawn into the awful conflict of the merciless European war."

"However much many of us may regret war, or the taking active part in the European struggle, gentlemen, we are brought face to face with conditions at the present time which we cannot ignore and we must declare ourselves to this crisis. As citizens of the United States we owe a debt to our country in its hour of need; this debt is expressed in the simple word 'duty.' America expects every citizen to do his duty. America, after all, is only entering this war because it considers it its duty."

"With our eyes directed towards Washington, we realize the history is being made very fast and that our country is destined to play an important role in world affairs. It is clear that whatever may happen, America will emerge from this catastrophe a greater and a stronger nation. Social, racial and all other differences among us must and will disappear, resulting in a united nation fully conscious of its existence and its relation to the other countries of the world."

Opportunity For Americans "The great opportunity for America has arrived. The heterogeneous mass of people of which this nation is composed will, in times like these, be quickly united into a homogeneous body and the possibilities of the upsurge of racial or other factions will be forever removed. Half-baked loyalty is not wanted. We want only one class of citizens, as provided for by our constitution: plain, ordinary Americans. This is the prime requisite for the continued life of the nation."

"He believes us to remain calm, deliberate and tolerant in stormy days, thus emphasizing the policy always exhibited by our country. There is no need for undue alarm or excitement. War is a serious business, much more serious than most of us perhaps realize, and if our cause is to be triumphant, we must not lose our heads."

"Let us, therefore, place our full confidence in the course laid out by those chosen to lead us, those who are in control of the country's affairs; the President of the United States and his able advisors; let us follow them; let us support them, come what may; a united chamber, a united country."

Governor Pinkham also made a speech which follows in full:

"This is the second time in my life that I have attended a meeting which

## RUSH WORK ON WAR MONUMENTS

(Continued From Page 1.) position in congress, and that the opponents to the idea will propose a substitute in the nature of a compromise.

Chief among the war measures taken by congress yesterday was the introduction of a joint resolution calling for the conduct of all congressional affairs during the continuance of the war by a joint committee, to consist of six members from each house.

Under the terms of the resolution the committee will be clothed with their widest possible powers of investigation.

concerned the vital life of the American nation.

That Meeting Years Ago "One meeting was fifty-six years ago, where the problem of human liberty within our borders was the problem that had to be solved. We now today come to solve the problem of the freedom of the seas. Your knowledge of what this problem is and means need no elaboration from me. It has been under discussion for nearly two years."

"I wish to bring your attention to one fact, that in no place under the American flag has the realization of the necessity for preparedness been as impressed and as eagerly anticipated as it has within these islands and under our flag, not only of the nation but of the Territory of Hawaii."

It chanced that your Governor, during his stay in the Far East, saw international troubles impending something like six or seven years ago, and took the pains to search throughout the world where the point of trouble might develop to the surface. It did not come to the surface at just the point I thought it might when I started to travel round the globe, but I became convinced that the United States must abandon its policy of attempting ethical command of the world and prepare itself for war on the defensive, and that its own right arm should be strong enough to command peace, no matter who undertook to impose upon the United States of America."

Two Classes of Enemies "In my observation during the Civil War, I had two classes of enemies: the enemy who fought and gave blood, went from their homes, suffered and lost everything, and a lot of poison towards those who would not be depended upon if their personal sentiments or financial interests were impinged upon; and I want to tell you, gentlemen, look out for any kind of an enemy, because they will appear in the United States of America—I hope not within the Territory of Hawaii."

"We have a difficult problem before us. I cannot tell you how it is to be solved. Our percentage of those who have sworn to protect the American flag is not great, but it is the only political division of the United States, and it affects us more directly and immediately than any movement that can occur in the United States. I beg you to have patience, for those in authority will try and make the burden as light as possible, but if it becomes hard, let your hearts be stout enough and your pocketbooks liberal enough to make the sacrifice that is necessary for your country."

The heartaches of war I will remember. People may think that men war on each other thoughtlessly, but I can tell you in our division hearts ached in the North as hard as in the South to think that brothers and members of the same nation should be obliged to come to blows, and however hard we may strike, however severe we may be, keep your hearts close to humanity, and while you kill, regret the sorrows and troubles that must come to those who are the victims of war. It is no undutiful child that has the feeling of humanity in its heart. Men and women are the stronger and better for it; they are the more just and effective soldiers and sympathizers. With that sentiment throughout the United States, there can be no combatants, but can be good friends in history to discredit the American nation, and the American nation wishes its record in history to be as clean and honorable as any individual should desire that the record of his life should be clean and honorable."

Urges Food Conservation "Major Lincoln, in addition to recommending the immediate abolition of the saloon, urged the conservation of the food supply, the elimination of luxuries and waste, and the growing of more foodstuffs in the islands."

W. H. McInerney, in addition to favoring military training, denounced those who, he said, are hoarding food supplies, and likewise raised the question of whether or not business houses should pay to their employees who are called to the colors the difference between their wages as received from the government and what they are now receiving from the firms for which they work.

McInerney also took the ground that the newspapers should under all circumstances stand by and approve of the actions of federal and territorial heads of departments and refrain from criticizing them.

Le A. Thurston introduced a resolution asking the Territory for an appropriation to establish agricultural demonstration stations on the various islands and to appoint demonstrators to teach the people. His resolution also urged the continuance of the territorial marketing division and its development on the other islands. The resolution received the hearty applause and support of the chamber.

J. M. Westgate, director of the United States experiment station, urged that the territorial marketing division be taken over by the Territory. He said the bill before the house, which puts the division on a new and more substantial basis, has his support, and added that the federal experiment station would assist in any way possible.

Resolution To Be Introduced in Territorial Legislature In Few Days

A resolution calling upon congress at once to pass a law providing for immediate prohibition for Hawaii will be introduced in the senate of the legislature within a day or two, possibly today, according to statements made yesterday by President Charles F. Chillingworth and Senator A. L. Castle.

The statements were made following, and in consequence of, the address made yesterday morning before the chamber of commerce by Maj. C. S. Lincoln, in which he said: "I'd like to see Hawaii close all saloons tomorrow. Is there any way to bring prohibition about at once? We shall have a large number of young men in training, taken away, perhaps, from home influences. I would like to see prohibition in Hawaii on account of the military situation."

This suggestion of Major Lincoln's was referred to the board of directors of the chamber, who are expected to take immediate action upon it. One of the directors is A. L. Castle, who is also a member of the senate.

Mr. Castle, however, was already ahead of the suggestion made by Major Lincoln. Conversation with him and President Chillingworth of the senate yesterday afternoon developed the fact that they had previously discussed, and decided upon the introduction of a resolution in the senate asking congress to pass an act providing for immediate and effective prohibition in this Territory.

President Chillingworth yesterday afternoon had not heard of the address of the major, but when told of it he expressed his gratification. "That's what Senator Castle and myself had already discussed," he said, "and I can tell you that a resolution asking congress to enact prohibition for Hawaii is being prepared and will be introduced in the senate very soon."

President Chillingworth also expressed great dissatisfaction with the action taken by the judiciary committee of the house, which last week had the senate prohibition bill tabled and introduced a substitute which calls for the prohibition first on the ground of the prohibition of the sale of a special session of the legislature to enact a dry law.

"If there was anything wrong with the senate bill," said Chillingworth, "I think it would have been no more than right and courteous for the chairmen of the judiciary committee of the house to call us before it and give us a chance to be heard and explain our views. But he didn't. We didn't know what he was going to do until he had done it."

Chillingworth said that he considered there was little or no chance of securing another prohibition bill through the legislature at this session. The only chance, he said, would be to get through a resolution memorializing congress to take action. He expressed considerable confidence that that might be done, and said he intended to do everything within his power to see that the resolution was passed.

## CONGRESS TO BE ASKED TO MAKE HAWAII BONE DRY

Resolution To Be Introduced in Territorial Legislature In Few Days

## LITTLE CHANCE TO PASS PROHIBITION THIS YEAR

Chillingworth Protests Against Action of House Judiciary Committee

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## MANCHU RULE SUSPENDED

The manchu rule of the army which requires not less than two years' service with troops in every six years for officers was suspended with the declaration of war, according to information sent to army headquarters yesterday.

## CREW IN JAIL

The crew of the O. J. D. Ahlers, the German steamer, in Hilo bay, is now lodged in the Hilo jail, being confined in the hospital of that institution. It is the intention of the officials to remove them to Honolulu on the next Mauna Kea.

## Can't Enjoy the Children

A mother who suffers with kidney trouble finds it hard to keep up her daily work. Lameback, backache, sharp pains when stooping and sick, "blue," nervous or dizzy spells make home life dreary. Active kidneys bring back vigor, health and a pleasure in family duties. Thousands of women say that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have meant new life to them. If the kidneys are weak, try a box.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box, (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.—Advertisement.

## WATER POWER NEWS

Marine Intelligence By Merchants' Exchange

## PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED April 9, 1917

Str. Likiepke from Kailua, 2 a. m. April 7, 1917

Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo, a. m. April 7, 1917

Str. Channing for Maui, 5 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea for Hilo, 5 p. m.

DEPARTED

Str. Channing for Maui, 5 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea for Hilo, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By str. Mauna Kea, April 7: From Hilo—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Q. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. X. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Y. H. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Ford.

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